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honestly, adequately presented appeals, but also to search out causes and create needed organizations.

Unquestionably *Modern Philanthropy* is full of suggestions worth while for government administrators, for big givers, for small givers, and for appealers. The reader must regret the obscurity of the diction; he cannot agree with all the author proposes; he may resent the latter's rather dogmatic attitude; but he will be impressed with the practical expedients suggested and stimulated by the broad social outlook.

Social Welfare in New Zealand. By HUGH H. LUSK. New York: Sturgis & Walton, 1913. 8vo, pp. 287. \$1.50.

The aim of this book is to show what can be done by a government interested in people rather than in property. The author divides it into four parts. The first is a general prospectus of the economic status of society, past and present; the second, an account of the economic development of New Zealand as affected by government action; the third, a treatment of the different spheres of governmental activities into which New Zealand has entered, especially in the period of the last twenty years, which is designated as the era of state socialism; and the fourth, a statement of the conclusions to be drawn from the experience of New Zealand and from an observation of the needs of other countries, in particular the United States. The second and third divisions are the meat of the book. The statements in them are based on official statistics as recent as the beginning of 1912. They are of interest because they describe in a concise manner a present-day experiment in governmental interference with private enterprise. Whether or not one can agree with the author's conclusions regarding the value of state socialism for other countries, the graphic account of New Zealand's experience makes the book well worth the reading.

The New Competition. By A. J. EDDY. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. 375. \$2.00 net.

The purpose of the author in writing this book is to show, first, the destructiveness of the old competitive methods, second, the danger in the combination which may be the outgrowth of the old competition, and third, the possibility and desirability of a new competition. By the new competition the author means the existence of a state of open competition, free from secret practices and methods, and maintained by competitors' associations with the assistance of the government.

"The essence of competition," says the author (p. 82), "lies in the element of knowledge; it is real, true, and beneficial in proportion to its openness and frankness, its freedom from secrecy and underhand methods."

The work is chiefly concerned with a plan for the establishment of competitors' associations, which are to be called open-price associations, to exercise the function of maintaining this open policy. The structure of these is worked out in minutest detail and the task of establishing the certainty of their successful operation is the burden of the argument. While the author's serious purpose is commendable, it cannot be said that his implicit confidence in his remedy, unsupported as it is by careful analysis, contributes to the interest or value of the book.

The Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America. By LEONARD G. ROBINSON. New York: The American Jewish Committee, 1912. 16mo, pp. 96.

This brief survey of the circumstances which have led to a movement of Jewish agricultural colonization in various countries, the attendant difficulties, and the measure of success, appears to indicate that the venture, though still in its incipency, has possibilities for the future. Especially does this seem to apply to particularly favorable countries such as Palestine and the United States. Here the control and direction are passing out of the hands of the original and somewhat philanthropic Jewish associations into the hands of the colonists themselves. It is contended that the failures have been due in the main to such circumstances as would naturally arise from a too hasty thrusting of a people, improperly equipped, into a new situation, rather than to any inherent lack of adaptability to the calling. On the other hand, the modern spirit of co-operation which appears to be growing in some farm communities seems to appeal particularly to the Jew, and, in connection with the general improvement in farm conditions, leads the author to predict a great extension of Jewish agriculture.

Change in the Village. By GEORGE BOURNE. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. viii+308. \$1.35 net.

This book describes the transformation of a certain English parish in which the old peasant civilization, in close contact with the soil, is gradually broken down by a new economic order, and gives way to a period of mental and moral apathy out of which apparently the village is just emerging to enter upon a new era of broader social life. The book is written from a sociological and ethical point of view, and only such economic material is introduced as will serve the purpose in hand. The author's intimate knowledge of the local situation; his careful, minute observations, and the evident caution with which he attempts generalizations give the study the quality of scientific work.